

## The Washington Times.

Published every day in the year.

FRANK A. MUNSEY

PUBLICATION OFFICE.

Tenth and D Streets.

Subscription rates to out of town points, postage prepaid:

Daily, one year, .....\$3.00  
Sunday, one year, .....\$2.50

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1903.

## Ithaca's Epidemic.

The Lesson It Teaches a Warning to Every Community.

At last accounts somewhat over thirty deaths had resulted from the outbreak of typhoid fever at Ithaca, about equally divided between the students at Cornell University and the townfolk. This does not exhaust the mortality total, in all probability, for there are still numerous cases of sickness, the result of which is uncertain.

But if thirty lives represented the total it would still be a heavy price to pay for learning the lesson which by this time should be known to the most ignorant, that contaminated water is a deadly peril when used for drinking purposes. Ithaca, moreover, is no ordinary community. It is the seat of a great and richly-endowed university, which includes in its faculty some of the foremost scientists of the time.

So far as its own water supply is concerned, the university must be acquitted of direct responsibility. The university gets its water from a different source from that which supplies the town, and there have been no cases of typhoid among those whose sole reliance has been the water supplied by the university.

But the responsibility of the university does not end with the provision of good water for the college campus. The dormitory system does not prevail at Cornell and its students are lodged in boarding houses about the city. It ought not to have required a deadly epidemic of typhoid to lead the university authorities to give some attention to the conditions in which these students lived. The contamination of Six Miles Creek, from which the city derives most of its water, dates back as far as last fall, and is due to conditions the working of which is as inexorable as the law of gravitation.

Filtration, new dams, new wells, all these and other arrangements now suggested cannot undo the wrong that has been done, or bring back the hapless victims of human carelessness. But if the faculty of Cornell had but had a more conspicuous measure of public spirit, it should have been familiar with the causes working out these dreadful results and should have warned the community against them.

## Appendicitis Insurance.

The Latest Offer Made by Lloyd's to Nervous Britishers.

It will be remembered that Lloyd's were compelled to reimburse the London tradesmen and speculators who had invested large sums of money in anticipation of King Edward's coronation, and that the business then done by them proved rather unprofitable, notwithstanding the high premiums charged to the insured.

Canoe dispatches recently received announce that Lloyd's are now prepared—perhaps to recoup themselves for coronation losses—to issue insurance against expense or death from appendicitis. If found free from any disposition on the part of that mysterious, apparently useless and altogether erratic, organ known as the appendix veriformis, for getting people into trouble, the applicant for insurance receives, in return for the annual payment of 5 shillings, a policy guaranteeing the expenses of an operation up to the amount of £2,000. If he should die in the course of the operation, or as a result of it, his heirs are entitled to a similar amount.

This new form of insurance is said to have become very popular in England, and as fashionable, indeed, as the disease itself. We may well credit the assertion, inasmuch as the prospect of being able to indulge in the luxury of a thousand-dollar operation at so trifling a cost must prove most tempting to a great many people who otherwise wouldn't think of overcoming the disease, except by an application of the old-fashioned corrective, of which it has been said that even "children cry for it." The thought that you must live nearly eighty years

before you have a chance of "getting even" with Lloyd's is maddening. We fully expect a rush for the operating tables of old England, from now on, by well and sick alike. And the more enterprising of surgeons—there may be a trust formed, perhaps, for the removal of British appendices—will presently bring the trick to such a state of perfection that they will be able to hang out the sign:

"Part with your appendix while you wait."

## The LVIIIth Congress.

Its Work Classes It Among Congresses of the Foremost Rank.

The Fifty-seventh Congress, whose busy and turbulent life came to an end at noon today, will be arranged for many frank misjudgments and many gross delinquencies. But, on the other hand, it must be credited with an exceptional and multifarious industry, and with a record full of really notable achievements.

Few Congresses have been called upon to struggle with so many pressing legislative problems. To define this country's political and commercial relations with Cuba, to establish civil government in the Philippines, to choose an isthmian canal route, to modernize the army, to make good to the arid West its long promised hope of regeneration through a national irrigation system—these were some of the tasks which the two houses faced when they organized in December, 1901. Halfway through their labors they were asked—at the beginning of the short session—to assume a new and puzzling burden—the repression, or at least the regulation, of monopolistic trusts.

It cannot be said that the Fifty-seventh Congress showed either courage or capacity in its treatment of the Cuban reciprocity problem. It neither admitted nor denied the Cuban claim to special favors in our markets. It vacillated, shifted, halted, willing neither to execute the Administration's program nor defeat it. Republican leadership in both House and Senate went to shipwreck on this issue, and Congress has now adjourned, leaving our commercial relations with Cuba still formless and undefined.

In its treatment of the trust repression problem the body just dissolved showed more adaptability and more energy. The anti-trust legislation it has passed may not be radical. Yet it promises helpful results, and at least it marks out a legislative policy which other Congresses may follow with fruitful results.

For passing the Panama canal bill the Fifty-seventh Congress will always have a claim upon the nation's grateful remembrance. After twenty years of delay and controversy, leaders were found bold enough to choose a trans-isthmian route and to enforce that choice on their colleagues and on the country.

The irrigation act, passed at the long session, will also go down to history as a memorable legislative achievement, rivaling, no doubt, in its future scope and beneficence the much lauded homestead law.

Whatever its faults of omission or commission, therefore, the body just dispersing cannot be lightly written down a failure. Its record is too full, too positive, too striking, to warrant such a judgment. Indeed, in virtue of that record the Fifty-seventh Congress is fairly entitled to rank with the fifteen or twenty most illustrious and important of its predecessors.

## Isn't This Hasty?

Heavyweights Agree After Only a Few Brief Months of Bluffing.

So "Boiler-maker" Jeffries and "Gentleman Jim" Corbett say they are going to meet in the ring some time next summer? In a few days they will sign articles of agreement? Well, well! Isn't this all rather sudden?

Why, they haven't been calling each other cowards, and so forth, for more than several months. Wouldn't it help things along if they would exchange a few more challenges through the press? It looks as if they needed a new set of advertising agents.

Of course, this Sunday convention of the National Pugilists' Association was an extraordinary affair. It isn't every day such men of light and leading as Jim Jeffries, Jim Corbett, Bob Fitzsimmons, Gus Ruhlin, "Kid" McFay, Tom O'Rourke, and Billy Delaney can be safely got into one room.

But there ought to have been some sort of a row to make the thing a success. Why wasn't Tom Sharkey invited? Then something might have happened.

Is the noble art of prizefighting degenerating that matters should pass off so quietly when five or six of the most famous punchers in the world can sit down together like brothers and nobody have his features or his feelings hurt? That isn't the way reputations are made. The whole

meeting was too quiet, too business-like, too disappointingly polite, for advertising purposes. Why, it might as well have been carried on according to the rules of the "new diplomacy," where everybody states his terms at the start so as to reach an agreement the quicker.

Considering the vociferous fashion in which the arrangements for this match were begun, this hasty conclusion is a dismal failure. Only three months' talk before the principals are brought face to face, and then not a lie passed, not a piece of furniture smashed, not a blow struck! That isn't the good old way. Maybe it was the press agents' day off.

## Free-Hand Comment.

Brimstone for Standard Oil! Is this carrying coals to Newcastle?

Now that the Supreme Court has ruled in Maccagn's favor, let us pray for the intermezzo in the matter of his legal trouble.

Democratic dark horses are looming up in newspaper columns. But what is the use of looming unless Bryan gives the word?

Of what profit is it to Senator Morgan to have talked the isthmian treaty into an extra session where it is certain of ratification?

A motor cycle manufacturer recommends his business as a profitable one for the young man to engage in. But isn't the death rate high?

There is a needless fuss about the naming of the new cup defender. She will probably smash Lippin's hopes even if she be called the Carrie Nation.

Lovers of peace will wish President Diaz well in his efforts to compose the affairs of the four Central American republics which are at war or on the verge of it.

Germany complains of the undue "paternalism" of Russia's admonitions to the Balkan peoples. The real trouble with those unfortunate is an excess of stepfathers.

"Not Not!" cried the cardinals when His Holiness Pope Leo XIII intimated to them that his life may be brief. It is a cry which will find echo in the hearts of all who have watched the enlightened and progressive reign of the great head of the Church of Rome.

## The Talk of the Day.

We like to think of a rich man or several rich men buying Popocatepetl, the eminent burning mountain. We suppose they bought all the fumaroles that may form in future and also the good-will of the mountain, for of what worth is a sulky volcano, one that will not show off when guests are invited? Wealth has its advantages. A poor man, with a little self-denial, can have a pagoda in his back yard, but active volcanoes are only for the very rich, who are able to entertain lavishly, sumptuously.

Western governors are still picturesque figures in this materialistic and commercial world. Here is Governor Yates breathing out threatnings and slaughter, thirsting for the blood of publishers as well as reporters. "I have 8,000 men at my back and I would pardon any one of them who killed you," roared the governor at the editor, who calmly said—all editors are calm, they have to be—"If any shooting is started, I will take a hand." Some might wish that the editor had said "shall," but it was no time to be heastily particular.

Eight thousand men ready to do murder at a wink from the governor. No Italian prince in the fine old days of dagging and poisoning had so many intimate braves at his beck and call. In Hogarth's "The Rake's Progress" a professional assassin, a Sparafucile, "who kills or eudgels in town or country, with promptitude and dispatch," waits on the rake, "with his bloated form, black wig, dingy lace hat, and a patch over his nose;" his right hand is on the hilt of his hanger, and George Augustus Sala represented him as bringing a letter of recommendation: "Sir—The captain is a man of honor, and his sword may serve you. Yours, Wm. Stab."

But 8,000 of such fellows!

We regret to find a respectable newspaper speaking nobly of Francois Hirtzel, who worked as a porter in a New York hotel. "Hirtzel while in his mental position." Honest and useful work is never mental in the modern and corrupted and contemptuous sense. A mental servant was originally one that belonged to a household, one who lived within the walls of a person's own dwelling house. Today the genteel and all that wish to receive something in exchange for nothing sner at "mental" employments. There is no trade or employment, says Walt Whitman, but the young man following it may become a hero.

Many Americans will hear with regret that Simpson's in the Strand is no more. It was about the last of the old London taverns, and its fame was established by the men who gave his name to the place. He went to market himself about 2 a. m., picked out his own meat, which was usually mutton, had it hung for about a fortnight until it was fit to eat, and then it was served hot at tables. The practice of wheeling round the joints and carving before the diners enchanted the late Mr. Bignon of Paris, who instituted the custom in his own establishment. They say that Simpson's will be reopened in 1904, but it is doubtful whether the old simplicity and the wholesome fare will be maintained.

At the Humbert trial in Paris the presiding magistrate before the case began conducted personally the women to their appointed seats; and then a few minutes later appeared on the bench in judicial cap and robes. All in all, the trial rivaled the one imagined by Gilbert and Sullivan.

## THE FIELD OF POLITICS—GOSSIP, VIEWS, AND INCIDENTS.

Dinner of Much Political Significance Given by Senator Allee—Settlement of Delaware Factional Fight Looked Upon as a Victory for Addicks—Legislation Killed by Filibuster—Trouble Ahead for Senator Quay.

## Factions End Strife.

The lion and the lamb lay down together last night. The statesmen and politicians of both parties and all factions in Delaware met at the Arlington and celebrated the settlement of the Senatorial problem in the Blue Hen State. It was a dinner given by Senator Allee, a dinner without speeches, but with much significance. After all, it was a triumph for Addicks, or at least he so considered by him and his partisans.

The story of the settlement of the question is as interesting as has been the long and bitter fight which for four years deprived the little State of equal representation with her sister Commonwealths in the United States Senate. It was worked out between the two Republican factions themselves, the Regulars and the Unionists, after overtures and counter overtures, attempted alliances with the Democrats and propositions of various kinds had failed. It was accomplished without the interference of either the President or the Republican National Committee, although both were consulted before the final step was taken.

The truth of the matter is that both factions stand by the Administration, and the fear that a failure to elect two Senators of the Republican faith would be prejudicial to the party as a whole was instrumental in getting the two factions together. The Regulars did not yield and consent to assist in the election of Senator Allee until they were assured that he would not resign and allow Governor Hunn to appoint Addicks.

It may now be set down as positive that Senator Allee will hold his seat to the end of his term. Mr. Addicks will

content himself with making a fight to obtain Senator Ball's seat when his term expires two years hence. He is confident that he will be able to succeed before the next Legislature.

## Story Now Out.

When the plan finally adopted was first suggested, Mr. Addicks—the secret is now out—came down to Washington and had a conference with the President. When he returned he announced his conditional withdrawal. That was the first step in the final solution. The matter progressed a little further, and members of the national committee, Senator Hanna, Postmaster General Payne, and others were consulted, with the result that Addicks agreed to take himself completely out of the present race, allow Dr. Ball to have the short term, Senator Allee the long term, with the understanding that he was not to resign, and that the gas magnate should renew his contest two years hence. The President agreed to this plan—and so did the national committee, but neither exerted any influence to bring it about; they accepted it as a proposition from Addicks, as a basis of compromise, which the Regulars would accede to.

Another result which will follow the solution of the Senatorial problem will be the confirmation by the Senate of the nomination of the Hon. William Michael Byrne to be United States district attorney for Delaware. Mr. Byrne is the man who resigned that office to make an unsuccessful race for Congress against Dr. Ball and Representative-elect Houston, Democrat, and after the election was reappointed to his old position. The Senate has thus far de-

clined to confirm the appointment, but now that all is peace and harmony among the Republicans of Delaware, Mr. Byrne's nomination will be approved by the Senate at the extraordinary session.

## Had a Precedent.

The Democratic filibuster in the House which ended at noon today, when the Fifty-seventh Congress expired by constitutional limitation, has its most conspicuous precedent in the Fifty-fifth Congress, when for eight days and eight nights the House did not adjourn, but recessed from one day to another. Up to midnight last night there had been eighty roll calls since the filibuster began last Thursday preceding the unseating of Mr. Butler, but in the Fifty-fifth there were more than 100 roll calls.

The House was then under more liberal rules, and it was easier to obstruct, although the Republicans have found in the past week that even their stringent Reed rules and all the special ones they have seen fit to adopt have been ineffective in preventing much filibustering. While they succeeded in getting through all the big appropriation bills, there were many measures of a minor character in which many members are deeply interested that have died by reason of the filibuster.

In the Fifty-fifth Congress the question which brought about the obstruction was the proposition to pay an amount aggregating approximately \$20,000,000 to the loyal States for the expenses incurred in raising and equipping troops at the time of the civil war.

## To Vote by Machine.

Since the filibuster has been on there has been much talk of installing an elec-

trical device for recording the vote, and in the temper of members the past week the majority would not hesitate long in adopting such a method if one could be devised which would meet the requirements. Under the present system of roll call by the clerk a half hour is consumed by each call, and a dozen roll calls a day occupies six hours of the legislative day. There is an opportunity for electricians to submit plans for an electrical device which will obviate delays of this character.

## Trouble for Quay.

The recent municipal election in Pittsburgh has not been a source of unalloyed joy to the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay. While the Quay or Citizens' ticket won out by a handsome majority two weeks ago in the election in the Smoky City against the regular Republican nominees, the success has caused the astute Beaver statesman no small amount of trouble.

To accomplish the defeat of the organization in Pittsburgh, which is anti-Quay, it was necessary for the followers of the Senator to organize a citizens' movement and obtain the endorsement of the Democrats. The incoming recorder (mayor), Mr. Hayes, is a Republican—a Quay Republican—but his election was only brought about by an alliance with the Quay Democrats. Now the latter are demanding recognition, and a score of them have been in Washington for the past week "seeing the old man," as they express it, and seeking his endorsement for political preference, for nothing will be official under the new administration in Pittsburgh unless it bears the "O. K." mark of the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay.

## IN THE COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD.

Emperor William's Physicians Urge Him to Take a Needed Vacation—Will There Be a Regency?—A Divorce and Its Sequel—Cambridge University Gets a Costly Legacy—Death of Prince Nicholas Dadian, of Mingrelia.

## The Kaiser Needs a Rest.

Emperor William's physicians are exceedingly anxious that he should take an absolute and complete rest, and that without delay.

He has for the past two years or more, in fact ever since he succeeded to the throne, persistently overtaxed his physical and nervous strength. Both of these are phenomenal. But great as they are—superior indeed to those of 999 men out of every 1,000—they are in the long run to break down. This is what his medical attendants apprehend. He has been worried and wrought up to a far greater degree than anybody would be willing to believe over this business in Venezuela, and to put it mildly his nerves are on edge.

Since his dismissal of Prince Bismarck from the post of chancellor, the monarch has become so indispensable a factor in every branch of the administration of the kingdom of Prussia and of the German empire—the initiating power in everything that is undertaken—that it would be impossible for the Emperor to take that absolute rest which his consort and physicians demand, unless some one takes his place as regent.

The only one qualified for the post by the law of the kingdom and the constitution of the empire is the young crown prince, who, as I have often pointed out in these letters, is, thanks to the magnificent education which he has received from his father, mature far beyond his years. In the event of his assuming for a few weeks the reins of power, he would be assisted probably by his uncle, Prince Henry, and by his cousin, Prince Albert, the regent of Brunswick, and might be trusted to do nothing that would in any way displease his father while temporarily filling the latter's place.

## Precedent for a Regency.

It may be remembered that the late Emperor Frederick took crown prince on two occasions took his father's place as regent, although his political ideas were diametrically opposed to those of the old Kaiser. There is therefore a

precedent for the present crown prince's appointment as regent, and no objection could be raised thereto by the rulers of the non-Prussian states of the empire.

It speaks volumes, however, for the Emperor that this possibility of his taking a few weeks' absolute rest is creating a profound sensation, not unmingled with uneasiness, in administrative and political circles in Germany. He has come to be looked upon to such a degree as the mainspring of the entire administrative machinery and as the initiator of every phase of activity of German life that his subjects do not quite see how they will be able to get along without him even for a brief period.

## A Strong and Wholesome Character.

Of course, he has his faults, which occasionally expose him to criticism. Every man of strong character with warm blood in his veins and a generous heart has faults which constitute the Rembrandt shading to the portrait. But, taken altogether, he is a monarch who as a man commands to a greater extent the sympathetic interest and admiration of people on both sides of the Atlantic—even in France—than any other ruler in the world, and it must be borne in mind that he has achieved this in spite of many discouraging disadvantages. For a number of circumstances, for some of which he was in no wise responsible, contributed to render him exceedingly unpopular both at home and abroad at the time of his succession to the throne, when few people understood him, and nearly all misunderstood him. Moreover, he has been handicapped to an almost incredible extent by his malady of the ear, productive at times of the most agonizing pain, and of sleepless nights, and also by his crippled arm, which he manages so wonderfully that many who approach him remain ignorant of the fact that there is anything the matter with the limb.

## Lord De La Warr Remarries.

Lord De La Warr has followed the example of Lord Rodney in allowing only a few days to elapse between the completion of his divorce and his remar-

riage. His new countess was a Miss Tredercroft, and he has married her at Cannes, in the south of France, previously notifying the British consul of his intentions. His first wife, it may be remembered, was a daughter of Lord Brassey, that "Muriel" who figures in such a charming light in the late Lady Brassey's popular book, entitled "The Voyage of the Sunbeam."

The divorce was granted in her favor and against the earl last year, the correspondent in the case being an actress, whom Lord De La Warr described as "acting under the name of Miss Turner," and whom in a letter addressed by him to his first wife he declared as so indispensable to his happiness that he could not live without her.

The co-respondent figured under her stage name of Miss Turner in the divorce proceedings, and it is now incumbent upon Lord De La Warr to state whether there is any identity between the Miss Tredercroft whom he has married and the lady with the stage name of Miss Turner, for whose sake he admittedly left his first wife.

## Lord Acton's Library.

Requests are sometimes very costly to the recipient. When the late Lord Acton died he left his world-famed library, the most celebrated collection of books on the history of the various Christian churches that there is in existence, to the Rt. Hon. John Morley. The latter, who is not a man of means, and who realized that it would be most ungracious to dispose of it by sale, presented it to the university library of Cambridge.

The latter has now been called upon to foot a bill for \$2,000 for the mere cost of the removal of the books to Cambridge from Aldenham Park, the late Lord Acton's country seat. In addition to this, the structural alterations necessitated at the university library to house the books, the provision of book cases, etc., are estimated at \$12,000. Then the work of scientifically cataloguing the library, which will extend over four years, will absorb another \$11,000.

while the printing of the catalogue and the rebinding of the books will eat up another \$10,000, so that the total estimated cost to the University of Cambridge entailed by the acceptance of this gift from John Morley will amount in the neighborhood of \$35,000.

## A Noted Russian Prince.

One of the most notable figures in Russian society has just been gathered to his fathers, namely, Prince Nicholas Dadian, eldest son and heir of the last reigning prince of Mingrelia, a trans-Caucasian sovereignty, which was annexed by Russia some forty or fifty years ago. Russia, in annexing Mingrelia, endowed the dispossessed ruler with very large estates, and incorporated his family among the ranks of the high Muscovite nobility, according to him and to the head of the house in perpetuity the predicate of "serene highness," which is enjoyed by the princes of Lieven and by the prince of Sayn Wittgenstein, but so far as I know, by no other house of the Russian nobility.

The prince of Mingrelia claim to descend in a direct line from the Biblical King David of Israel, whence their patronymic of Davidovitch, of which Dadian is the corruption. The late prince cut a great figure at the Tuileries during the last five or six years of the Napoleonic empire, his sister Salome marrying Prince Achille Murat (born at Bordentown, N. J., of an American mother, Miss Frazer, of Philadelphia), who about seven years ago committed suicide by blowing out his brains at his country seat in Russia.

The Prince of Mingrelia himself married Countess Marie Adlerberg, daughter of the favorite minister of Czar Alexander II. The wife of Count Adlerberg being a sister of that Madame Skobelev who was the mother of the famous Russian general, and of the late Duchess of Leuchtenberg. The prince, who was a general of the Russian army, leaves a son, Nicholas by name, who is a gentleman of the chamber to the Emperor, and a daughter, married to Prince Obolenski, MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

## IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

F. Marion Crawford is writing a play for Martin Harvey, an English actor.

George B. Shattuck, professor of physiographic geology of the Johns Hopkins University, is organizing an expedition for a systematic scientific survey of the Bahama Islands.

W. B. Heyburn, the newly elected Senator from Idaho, will be the biggest man in the Senate next session, at least from the viewpoint of avoidpulpis. But he makes good-humored complaint that Eastern papers—and by "East" an Idaho man means anywhere this side of the Missouri—have exaggerated his weight. "They say I weigh 400 pounds," he is remarked, "when the truth is I am just a scant 280." Mr. Heyburn is a native of Pennsylvania, but for nineteen years has been a resident of Idaho, where he is very popular.

Sir James Ferguson, senior member of the British house of commons, was seriously injured recently by being struck by a cab. The last "father" of the body, W. W. Beach, was killed by a similar accident.

A certain young Canadian officer of engineers is credited with having "put down" Lord Kitchener during the troubles in South Africa. The young man was in charge of an important piece of railroad work. Kitchener appeared one morning and expressed disapproval of some features, talking in characteristically biting fashion. The young officer has his share of the independence which comes of living on this side of the Atlantic, so he said: "Am I boasting this work or are you?" Kitchener looked at him, recognized a young fellow after his own heart and walked away with a nod of approval.

## THE BEST THINGS FROM OTHER NEWSPAPERS.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

## Korean Wants Supplied.

Our principal exports to Korea are electrical apparatus and idols—how incongruous—Atlanta Constitution.

## Senatorial Debate.

Perhaps the United States Senate does not wish to limit debate in the future. But it might use the vacation in overhauling the dictionaries and finding out what debate really is.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

## E. M. Shepard and the Presidency.

Mr. Shepard is one of the most and strongest minds in the Democratic party of today. His personal character is above reproach, and at various times in his political career he has displayed a courage and independence rare among aspirants for office. But in spite of this Mr. Shepard unfortunately suffered a loss of prestige in this particular by standing two years ago as the candidate of Croker and McLaughlin in their attempt to save their miserable county, city, and judicial tickets from the uprising of the people against their rotten and inefficient government.—New York World.

## Good References.

If Germany wishes to branch out she might be able to work up quite a business as collector for other people.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## An Accounting Needed.

Let us take the Moore Doctrine out of the shelf, dust it off, reviewing the numerous changes in world affairs and our transcendental progress as a world power, let us consider it anew, what it was, what it is, and whether it is likely to lead us. It involves too much to be silently, wondrously, unquestioningly wrapped up as a fetish. We should know what we are up to in South America, not be left to the chance of some fool with a gun and other hazards of fortune, involving, it may be, billions of money and uprisings of lives.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## BITS OF MISCELLANY.

## New Use for Electric Lamps.

A new use has been discovered for the electric light. The opera-glass takes along one of the little portable lamps of the kind that are run by a strong battery in the handle and can be as readily carried in the pocket as a fan. It is equipped, the ardent devotee of the opera who wants to follow a score is no longer at a loss when the lights are turned down and the opera house is dark. He simply gets out his pocket electric light and brings that to bear upon the page, and with the aid which that he can follow the score easily.—New York Sun.

## The "Automobile Squint."

The "automobile squint" is said to be the auto-car ailment that corresponds to the "bicycle face," resulting from looking ahead constantly for objects which, if not seen in time, might cause trouble. It is reported that numerous cases of automobile squint have been treated in Europe. A medical expert quoted recently in the "London Chronicle" holds that while passing swiftly through the fresh air in an automobile and thus harboring the facial muscles and quickening the circulation, the rider acquires a youthful appearance, "in spite of a certain tremor which the sport brings into the face."—New York Sun.

## A Lost Clothes-Line.

John Wesley Gaines, of Tennessee, made a pathetic plea in the House the other day for the rescue of the so-called Mrs. Hayes sideboard (it was sold at the recent White House auction to a saloonkeeper. The Republicans didn't take him seriously, which isn't strange, for they never do. "Uncle Joe" Cannon rose to remark: "Tradition says that many years ago, when Madison was President, the East Room of the White House being in an unimproved condition, the mistress of the White House used to cause the weekly washing to be hung in the East Room. My God! What has become of the clothes line!"—Washington Correspondence of New York World.

## SHAFTS OF WIT AND HUMOR.

## Reflections of a Bachelor.

The ideal way to keep up the human race would be to have only grandchildren.

It makes a young woman awfully ashamed to think of the things she was not ashamed of when she was only a girl.

If there is anything on the floor a man can't find, all he has to do is to put out the lights and hunt for it in his bare feet.

A man always remembers the dates of his great disasters; he never has to look in his memorandum book for the day when he was married.

Women will know how to play cards well when they can be made to understand that a carpenter's rule will measure as accurately as a dressmaker's tape.—New York Press.

## A Detestable Swindle.

"I thought," the President angrily said, "that you told me this man whom I appointed postmaster at Squashville had a big family! I've just found out that he has only one child." "I know," replied the guilty Congressman. "His wife weighs over 230 pounds, and their daughter takes after her."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## Terse Trifles.

When you have made a divinity of a woman, do not expect her to bake good pies.

In wine there is truth.